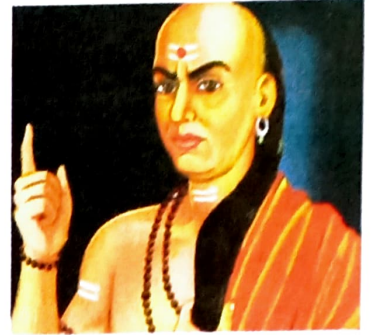




Chanakya

Chanakya is one of the greatest figures of wisdom and knowledge in Indian history. His birthplace is unknown. Possibly he was born in Kusumpur near Pataliputra city in ancient India. His life span was approximately from 350 to 283 B.C.



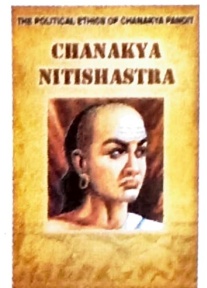
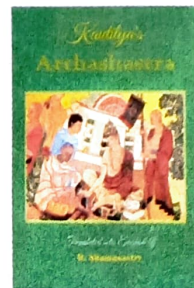
Chanakya had an ugly appearance with his broken teeth and crooked feet. There is a legend related to his birth. When he was born he had a full set of teeth, which was a sign of becoming a king or an emperor. As he was born in a Brahmin family, it was considered inappropriate for him to become a king or an emperor. So his teeth were broken. It was predicted that this boy would make another person a king and rule through him.

We read in history books that Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya (reign : 321 B.C.-298 B.C.) in his rise to power. He played an important role in the establishment of the Mauryan empire. He was the chief advisor in the court of both Chandragupta Maurya and his son Bindusara (reign : 297 B.C.-273 B.C.). Chanakya had two other names and these were Vishnugupta and Kautilya.

Even as a child, Chanakya had the qualities of a born leader. He was far more intelligent than the children of his age. In his infancy he completely studied and memorised the toughest scriptures, the Vedas. In politics also his intelligence was visible right from his childhood. After studying religion and politics, he turned his attention to economics. Everybody in the empire was amazed at the cleverness and wit of this intellectual personality.

Takshashila, one of the topmost centres of education in ancient India, became Chanakya's breeding ground of acquiring knowledge. He was also a professor at the University of Takshashila.

By writing '**Nitishashtra**' and '**Arthashashtra**' Chanakya has become an everlasting figure. '**Nitishashtra**' is a treatise



on the ideal way of life. It shows his indepth study of the Indian way of life. His famous work 'Arthashashtra' discusses various aspects like monetary and fiscal policies, welfare, international relations and war strategies. 'Arthashashtra' is studied throughout the world, even today.

Word Note :

Pataliputra : a city in ancient India, adjacent to modern day Patna

Takshashila : an ancient city, which is now in northwestern Pakistan

treatise : a formal piece of writing that considers and examines a particular subject

monetary : relating to money or currency

fiscal : relating to government revenue, especially taxes

Remember the Words

wisdom knowledge possibly appearance crooked legend
 emperor inappropriate predicted assisted establishment
 advisor infancy memorised toughest scriptures religion
 politics economics amazed education breeding treatise
 ideal indepth monetary fiscal welfare strategies

For the teacher only

The students are expected to learn the use of determiners and sentence patterns

Comprehension :

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
 - a) Who was Chanakya?
 - b) Where was he born?
 - c) Whom did Chanakya assist?
 - d) What were the other names of Chanakya?
 - e) Write the names of the two books written by Chanakya.
2. Write a few lines on 'Nitishashtra' and 'Arthashashtra'.

3. What is the legend related to the birth of Chanakya?

4. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

- a) Chanakya was born in a Brahmin family.
- b) Chanakya served as the chief advisor to Chandragupta Maurya and Bindusara.
- c) Chanakya had the qualities of a born leader even as a child.
- d) Chanakya was not a professor at the University of Takshshila.
- e) 'Arthashastra' is a treatise on the ideal way of life.

Grammar and usage :

Determiner

A determiner is a word that comes before a noun and limits its meaning

The use of 'some' and 'any'

These two determiners are used to show an indefinite number or quantity

Examples :

- i) I don't have **any** pen.
- ii) Put **some** salt in the curry.
- iii) Give me **some** oranges.
- iv) Is there **any** ball in the basket?

(Usually in **affirmative** sentences '**some**' is used with both countable and uncountable nouns. In **negative** and **interrogative** sentences '**any**' is used.)

Some exceptions :

* '**Some**' can also be used in interrogative sentences when we expect a positive answer. It may also be used in negative sentences sometimes.

Examples :

Daily Assam. Com

- i) Will you buy me some books?
- ii) Some people do not like tea.

* 'Any' can also be used in affirmative sentences.

Examples :

- i) You can play **any** game.
- ii) **Any** woman can do this.

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks with some or **any**.

- i) Please don't ask him ---- question.
- ii) There are ---- mangoes in the basket.
- iii) Is there ---- girl in the room?
- iv) Put ---- milk in the cup of tea.
- v) I didn't see ---- boy in the playground.
- vi) Did he buy ---- book?
- vii) ---- students were not present in the meeting.
- viii) You may buy ---- book you like.

B.

Sentence Pattern

There are seven basic sentence patterns in English. These basic sentence patterns are based on five components. They are :

S -- Subject

V -- Verb

O -- Object

C -- Complement

A -- Adverb

Subject is the doer of a sentence, verb is the action of the subject and the object is the word or words which is acted upon by the subject.

Example : I like mangoes. (I = Subject, like = Verb, mangoes = Object)

Now look at the following sentences :

Examples :

- i) He is happy.
- ii) They elected him president of the committee.
- iii) The man laughed at her foolishness.

The words 'happy', 'president of the committee', 'foolishness' complete the meaning of the sentences. Such words are called **complement**. A **complement** is a word or group of words added to a sentence to make it complete.

Again look at the following sentences :

Examples :

- i) Pompi speaks English **well**.
- ii) He will come **tomorrow**.
- iii) I want to sit **here**.
- iv) I **always** drink a glass of milk.

The words **well**, **tomorrow**, **here**, **always** are doing the work of an **Adverb**.

Some sentence patterns with examples :

SV : Dogs bark.

SVO : She likes ice cream.

SVC : Mr. Dey is a doctor.

SVA : Abhishek came here.

Activity 2

Construct three sentences for each of the following structure.

SV, SVO, SVC, SVA

C.

Phrasal Verbs

(Phrasal Verb is a verb combined with an adverb or a preposition or sometimes both, to give a new meaning.)

Deal in : Mr. Saikia **deals in** rice.

Deal with : Robin **deals with** his customers gently.

Get up : My father **gets up** early in the morning.

Go through : I have **gone through** the book.

Keep away : **Keep** yourself **away** from the evil company.

Look for : My brother is **looking for** a job.

Pass away : The patient **passed away** yesterday.

Run away : The boys had **run away** before the police came.

Writing Activity :

Notice Writing

Suppose you found an umbrella in the school playground last Friday. Write a notice to hang it on the notice board.

Notice Board

Date : 5 April, 2017

Lost and Found

An umbrella was found in the school playground last Friday. The owner may collect it from the office by giving proper details of it.

Principal
Pandit Bani Kanta Kakati Bidyalay

Suppose you have lost a pen in the school campus. Write a notice to hang it on the notice board to inform the students about it.

Notice Board

Date : 10 February, 2017

Lost and Found

A pen was lost in the school campus last Wednesday.
The finder is requested to return it to the principal.

Principal
Pandit Bani Kanta Kakati Bidyalay

1. In the school campus you have lost a wrist watch. Write a notice to hang it on the notice board to inform the students about the watch.
2. You have found a lost gold ring near the Principal's room. Write a notice to hang it on the notice board.
3. During the school week a blue-coloured pencil box was found in the school playground. Write a notice to hang it on the notice board to inform the students about it.

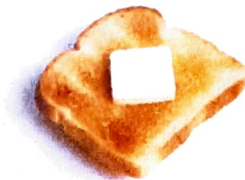


Build Up Your Vocabulary

Complete the following by choosing words from the box

bar loaf gust ear pat block clap lump
cloud plot slice piece drop cake flake

a) a ---- of bread



b) a ---- of chocolate

c) a ---- of wind

d) an ---- of corn

e) a ---- of wood



f) a ---- of butter

g) a ---- of thunder

h) a ---- of smoke

i) a ---- of sugar



j) a ---- of land

k) a ---- of cake



l) a ---- of advice

m) a ---- of water

n) a ---- of soap

o) a ---- of hay

